# Vision for Growth: People • Facilities • Service

Hired: Theriogenologist Parasito ogist Pharmacologist/Neuroscience Lecturer (BIRG group - 1 FTE) Pathologist

> Should be on Board: Virologist Physiologist Swine Production Medicine **Beef Production Medicine** Small Animal Surgeon

Should be on Board: Anatomist **Bacteriologist** Swine Production Medicine 5 VCS-Surcharge Positions

Should be on Board: Fathologist Surgeon Clinical Pharmacologist

Phase I - Ground preaking Early Fall, 2005

 50 Faculty Offices Equine/Large Animal Additions VOL Renovations · Imaging/Advanced Imaging Renovated Pharmacy

Architect responsible for temporary housing/maintaining operations

Should be on Board: Bovine Theriogenologist Dairy Production Medicine Equine Theriogenologist

1st million added to base budget from 2x2 program

Should be on Board: Clinical Microbiologist

Should be on Board: 7 VCS Positions

Enter

Phase [la Renovation of 48,000 sq ft of vacated equine/large animal area

 Small animal wards/specialty Possible auditorium (seats 300)

2nd million added to base budget from 2x2 program

> Results: Increased Faculty Increased Staff **Building Improvements** Decreased Student:Faculty Ratio Regionalization Renewed Excitement Full Accreditation Improved Ranking

Fall 2005

Phase | Completed

August, 2008



Fall 2005

Fall 2006

Renovations

Completed

- 1226-1228

Lecture

7all 2008 \pring 2009  $\frac{Fall}{2009}$ Spring 2010

Renovations Completed · Histo Lab

Total Students at ISU

College of Veterinary Medicine:

435

VM-1:120 VM-2:105

VM-3: 105 VM-4: 105

Renovations Completed 2226 Lecture

Renovations Completed Gross Anatomy Lab

Total Students at ISU College of Veterinary Medicine:

VM 1:120 VM-2:120 VM-3:105 VM-4:105

Completed: . unior Surgery

Renovations

Total Students at ISU College of Veterinary Medicine: 465

VM 1:120 VM-2:120 VM-3:120 VM-4:105

Renovations Expected to be Completed + 2532 Lecture

> Total Students at ISU College of Veterinary Medicine: 480

VM 1:120 VM 2:120 VM-3+120 VM-4+120

Intal Students at ISU College of Veterinary Medicine:

VM-1:120 VM-2:120 VM 3:145 VM-4:120 Total Students at ISU College of Veterinary Medicine; 530 VM-1:120 VM-2:120 VM-3:145 VM 4:145

Expansion Plan 2005 - 2011

### **Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine** Legislative Update

- Only veterinary college in the USA currently on "Limited" accreditation
- Phase I addresses 2004 accreditation recommendations.
- Critical issue:
  - Phase II VTH project (timing and quality)
- Accreditation report due March 07

2-8-07



### **Optimizing Our Finances**

- State Appropriations New York Times Feb. 6, 2007...
  - BOR funding request
  - VDL line-item
- Tuition/Fees
- **Grants/contracts**
- Sales and Services
- Private Donations

Students have carried the burden: Average \$90,000 debt at graduation!

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**New Problem for** 

Farmers: Few

**Veterinarians** 

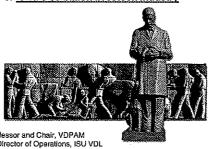
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### **Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine** Legislative Update

- It is a fact that diagnoses, treatment, control, prevention and eradication of animal diseases are essential to successful animal agriculture.
- It is a fact that the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory research and services are essential to the future of lowa animal agriculture.
- Critical Issues for the ISU College of Veterinary Medicine
  - Phase II of the VTH building project
  - BOR and VDL Funding



"Aligning and growing diagnostic services at the ISU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory consistent with the needs of lowa's \$8 billion livestock industry"



Dr. P Halbur, Professor and Chair, VDPAM Dr. LJ Hoffman, Director of Operations, ISU VDL

Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory at ISU

- · lowa's only public veterinary diagnostic laboratory
- · Accredited by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians
- 40,000-50,000 annual submissions through veterinary practitioners working directly with lowa livestock producers
- Generates 40,000-50,000 medical diagnoses per year from over 1 million tests conducted

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College of Veterinary Medicine



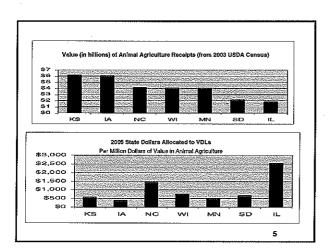
VDL diagnosticians receive the cases from farmers through their local veterinarians Chemistry/ Diagnostic tests selected based on Toxicology Pathology Molecular case history and Virology & Diagnostics questions asked Serology Laboratory results summarized to arrive at a diagnosis Consultation with clinical specialist in production medicine at ISU Transmit diagnosis to and assist local veterinarians with intervention strategies and establishment of best practices

# Study Mandated by the 2005 Iowa General Assembly in House File 816

- "...ISU shall prepare a report on the operation of the VDL which shall include, but shall not be limited to..."
  - The current business structure of the ISU VDL and similar labs
  - Recent trends in fees at the ISU VDL and trends at similar labs
  - The use of funding sources for the ISU VDL and other similar labs
  - Recommendations for changes in business structure and funding for the ISU VDL

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College of Veterinary Medicine





### Legislative Action in 2006

- HF2540 appropriated \$1 million in recurring annual direct appropriation to the ISU VDL
  - Includes intent language for increasing direct recurring appropriation to the ISU VDL to \$2M in FY2008, \$3M in FY 2009, and \$4M in FY2010



#### Year #1 (FY2007) VDL Direct Appropriation Impact

 Focus on building a <u>sustainable</u> <u>infrastructure</u> of people, programs, <u>processes and facilities</u> to ensure continuation of high quality veterinary diagnostic services that are aligned with the needs of lowa's \$8 billion livestock industry

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# Year #1 (FY2007) VDL Direct Appropriation Impact

- VDL fees were not increased in 2006
- · Case submissions increased
  - Up 8300 (21%) in 2006
- · Tests performed increased
  - Up 325,000 (32%) in 2006

More testing More diagnoses More effective treatment Less disease spread

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#### Number of cases submitted and tests performed at the ISU VDL 2003-2006 50,000 1,400,000 1,200,000 40,000 1,000,000 30,000 800,000 600,000 20,000 400,000 10,000 200,000 2004 2005 # of cases per year -----# of tests per year IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY College of Veterinary Medicine

# Year #1 (FY2007) VDL Direct Appropriation Investments

- · Improved facilities and equipment
  - 15 renovation/modernization projects
  - Replaced laboratory and computer equipment
- · More qualified people
  - 11 new research associates or technicians
  - 3 new faculty, 2 new graduate students
- · New technologies and programs
- QA/QC program and team

10

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#### Examples of Strategic Investment of Appropriated Money

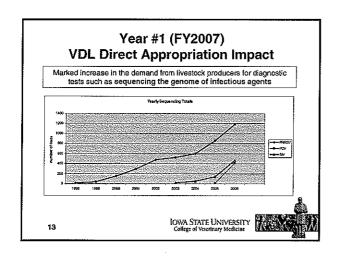
- · Grew molecular diagnostic testing
- · Initiated corn co-products testing service
- Increased participation in foreign animal disease surveillance programs
- Initiated 3-shift, 24/7 testing for artificial insemination centers
- Regional center of excellence for a newly emerged lowa livestock disease

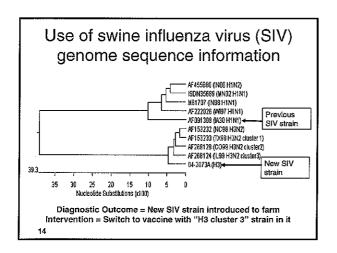
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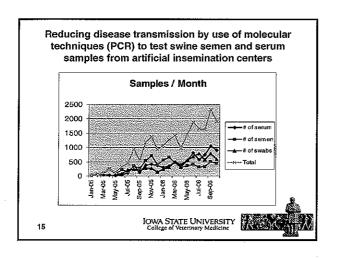
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#### Year #1 (FY2007) **VDL Direct Appropriation Impact** Meeting the demand for use of molecular diagnostic techniques 5000 4500 2006 4000 2005 number of tests 3500 -2004 3000 2003 2500 2002 2000 2001 1500 -2000 1000 500



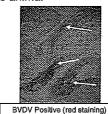




#### Year #1 (FY2007) **VDL Direct Appropriation Impact**

- · Increased live animal tests for beef and dairy
  - Detection of cattle persistently shedding bovine virus diarrhea virus (BVDV) by testing a notch of skin from the ear of a live animal





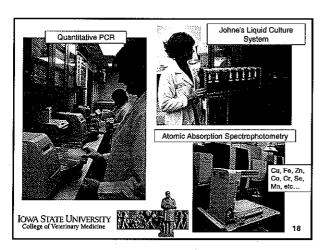
Year #1 (FY2007) **VDL Direct Appropriation Impact** 

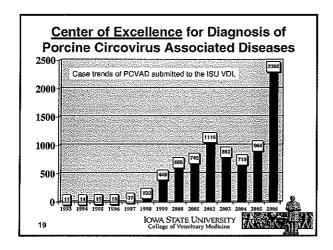
- Examples of improved quality and expanded capacity of surveillance programs
  - Foreign Animal Diseases
    - High pathogenic avian influenza surveillance markedly expanded
    - Hog Cholera surveillance markedly expanded
      - 1439 samples in 2006, 347 already in 2007
  - Domestic Diseases
    - · Poultry salmonefla surveillance capabilities improved
    - Johne's disease diagnostics markedly improved in quality and speed, surveillance program initiated

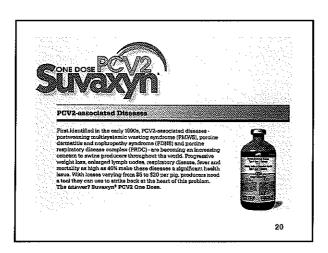
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16









#### **FY2007 VDL Direct Appropriation Impact**

- Examples of new programs initiated
  - Corn co-product diagnostic panel
    - Improved testing of distiller's grains and solubles for sulfur, phosphorus, mycotoxins and selected antibiotics



21

# Examples of ISU VDL Faculty Engagement in Corn Co-Product Research

- Total Sulfur Intake Determination from Beef Cattle Utilizing Com Co-Product (Dewitt, Ensley, Imerman)
- Lick Tanks to Deliver Condensed Corn Distillers Solubles to Summer Grazing Beef Cows (Doran, Ensley, Imerman)
- Fungi and potential for mycotoxin development in ethanol fermentation co-products (Munkvold, Ensley, Imerman, Osweller)
- Characterization of Potential Risk Factors of Corn Distillers Solubles to Beef Cattle (Osweller, Imerman, Hoffman, Ensley, Hvde. Roush)
- Determining sulfur concentrations in feedstuffs on farms where Polioencephalomalacia has been diagnosed in southcentral lowa (Swackhammer, Leu, Enstey, Imerman)
- Mycotoxins in Dry Distillers Grains (Imerman DeLong, Hyde, Ensley, Osweiler)

22

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#### FY2007 VDL Direct Appropriation Impact

- · Examples of new programs initiated
  - Toxicology antidote depot
    - Activated charcoal
      - Organophosphates, carbamates
    - Atropine
      - Organophosphates, carbamates
    - · Methylene blue
      - Nitrate toxicity
    - · Calcium disodium EDTA
      - Lead toxicity

23

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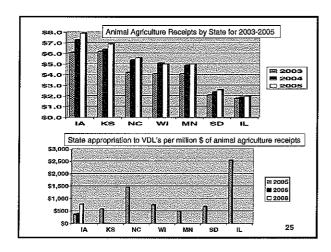
# Innovative, real-time health monitoring through saliva surveillance

- · Real time, outcomes-based diagnostic medicine
  - Monitors populations
  - Correlates medical data with production data
  - Projects performance outcomes
  - Assesses the need for targeted intervention with vaccines and medications

Using ropes hung in pens to collect saliva from pigs for determining when the population becomes infected with different diseases such as PRRSV, SIV, and Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae



24



#### 2006 Iowa Animal Agriculture Receipts From IDALS Website

Hogs (#1) 4,300,000,000 Cattle and calves (#7) 2,430,000,000 Dairy (#12) 620,100,000 Eggs (#1) 492,000,000 Turkeys (#10) 136,100,000 Sheep and Lambs (#9) 34,600,000 Total \$8,012,800,000 Decrease mortality by 1% = \$80 million impact!

26

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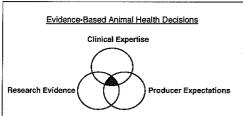


### Year #2 (FY2008) Focus

- Exceed AAVLD accreditation standards during 2007 accreditation review and site visit
- · Broaden the scope of improvements in QA/QC
- · Increase throughput with adoption of robotics
- Continue to decrease case turnaround time
- Continue to increase the scope and use of value added molecular diagnostic testing
- · Build the research infrastructure to support and continuously improve the diagnostic processes, services and impact



#### A strong VDL will position lowa as the leader in establishing best practices for safe and profitable food production



Outcomes drive development of new tests, the focus of infectious disease research and future content of the food animal veterinary curriculum at ISU.

### Direct Appropriation of \$4 Million is a Necessary and Justified Plan

- Necessary to meet current critical diagnostic service needs of lowa animal owners
- Necessary for lowa to participate in national animal health networks and surveillance plans
- Necessary to be ready to detect and respond to the introduction of a foreign animal disease
- Necessary to build the research infrastructure for development of new, value-added diagnostic tests
  Necessary to position lowa as a leader in establishing best practices for safe and profitable food production

  Institute the second and the secon
- Justified based on the importance of animal agriculture to the state of lowa

29



### The New Hork Times



February 6, 2007

### A New Problem for Farmers: Few Veterinarians

#### By PAM BELLUCK

GORHAM, Me. - Rainbow had the bad luck to try to have a baby on a Thursday.

Thursday was her doctor's day off, and there was no one else for miles who could handle a complicated breech birth, not when the mother was a Holstein cow.

"Had the vet been here, we could have done a C-section and she could have lived through it fine," said Becki Benson, the owner, with her husband, Eddie, of Rainbow and 150 other dairy cows.

Instead, "I worked on her till I was just exhausted," Mr. Benson said. "But I ended up having to take the cow to a butcher shop, where she got processed for hamburger."

These days, the Bensons' veterinarian is pretty much the only cow doctor in a 1,300-square-mile swath of Maine, and one of only about 30 large-animal veterinarians left in the entire state.

And across the country, veterinarians who care for the animals that provide the United States with food are in increasingly short supply.

For one, there is generally more money to be made caring for cats and dogs. And with fewer students from farm backgrounds, fewer gravitate to rural jobs, especially if a spouse needs work, too. Large-animal care can be tough, even dangerous — think of maneuvering in frigid weather around 1,000-pound cows in manure-filled pens. And more veterinarians are women, generally less inclined toward large animals.

Since 1990, the number of veterinarians focusing on large animals has dropped to fewer than 4,500 from nearly 6,000, according to the American Veterinary Medical Association, which said those doctors now made up less than 10 percent of private-practice veterinarians. A recent study predicted that by 2016, 4 out of every 100 food-animal veterinary jobs would go unfilled.

"We look at it as a crisis," said Dr. Roger Mahr, the association's president, who cited serious consequences not only for the well-being of farmers and animals, but also potentially for food safety and the impact of non-native diseases like bird flu.

"Of all the emerging diseases in people in the last 25 years, 75 percent of those were transmitted from animals," Dr. Mahr said. "Veterinarians are the ones to identify those diseases in animals first."

Pressed to address the problem, Congress enacted a law in 2004 offering to repay the student loans of veterinarians working in underserved areas, but it has received little financing.

#### **Video**

But with so few counterparts — one of the closest is Doc Cooper, 80, an hour's drive north — "people get stuck and I feel really bad about it," she said. "It was one of those decisions — is my health and my family life more important or less important than somebody's cow?"

Dr. Myers once visited the Bensons every 10 days; now it is once a month. They understand her need to cut back. Still, just in the last month, one cow, Darling, had a foot problem the Bensons could not diagnose. Another, Karissa, had mastitis, but the Bensons initially misdiagnosed the strain and gave the wrong antibiotic, delaying her recovery and milk production.

And Alpha, a cow worth thousands of dollars, became weak and feverish after miscarrying twins, unfortunately on a weekend. When the Bensons tried moving her to a comfortable pen, she literally dropped dead.

"The fact that there's nothing you can do, you accept it as a business expense now," Mr. Benson said. "You didn't used to. If you have livestock, sooner or later you're going to have deadstock."

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